

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraph [0045] with the following amended paragraph:

[0045] The preferred implementation for input member acceleration  $Ni\_dot$  is to provide a desired rate of change of transmission input speed,  $Ni\_dot\_des$ , for  $Ni\_dot$ . Given a desired transmission input speed,  $Ni\_des$ , a transmission input speed trajectory is determined, called an input speed profile,  $Ni\_prof$ . Desired input speed is provided by the system controller, for example in accordance with a desired operating point of the engine to meet various efficiency and emission objectives. A preferred method of determining input speed is disclosed in commonly assigned and co-pending United States Serial Numbers 10/686,508 10/  
~~(Attorney Docket Number GP-304193)~~ and 10/686,034 10/  
~~(Attorney Docket Number GP-304194)~~ which are incorporated herein by reference. The method by which  $Ni\_prof$  is determined is shown in Figure 5. The present value of the trajectory,  $Ni\_prof$  is subtracted from the desired speed,  $Ni\_des$  to obtain an input speed profile error,  $Ni\_prof\_err$ . This error is then used in a lookup table to determine the allowable rate of change for the input speed profile,  $Ni\_prof\_rate\_limit$ . The values used within the lookup table are empirically determined based upon objective and subjective criteria such as system responsiveness capability, noise and vibration due to changes in engine operating speed, vehicle stability, and effects on engine operating characteristics such as fuel economy and emissions that may be related to the change rate of engine operation. In general, it is desirable to allow a higher rate of change,  $Ni\_prof\_rate\_limit$ , for a larger error,  $Ni\_prof\_err$ . Then the present value of the profile,  $Ni\_prof$ , the desired final value of the profile,  $Ni\_des$ , and the allowable rate of change,  $Ni\_prof\_rate\_limit$ , are inputs to a rate limiter. This rate limiter allows the value of the profile,  $Ni\_prof$ , to be modified in the direction of the final value,  $Ni\_des$ , at a rate that is no faster than the rate limit,  $Ni\_prof\_rate\_limit$ , until the profile,  $Ni\_prof$ , becomes equal to the desired value,  $Ni\_des$ . The derivative with respect to time of

Ni\_prof is then taken to determine the desired rate of change of transmission input speed, Ni\_dot\_des. Through Ni\_dot, Ta and Tb are calculated in such a manner as to cause transmission input speed to change at a desired rate, Ni\_dot\_des.